Claims:

1. A method for forming a film on a planar surface, **characterized** in that a granular layer is applied on the planar surface by using electrostatic forces, and the granular layer is finished to form the film.

2. The method according to claim 1, **characterized** in that the planar surface is a sheet-like substrate which is allowed to travel as a continuous web between electrodes which are located at opposite sides of the web and are in different potentials, and particles which are to form the granular layer are charged and applied on the web by utilizing an electric field created by the electrodes.

3. The method according to claim 2, **characterized** in that the electrodes at the opposite sides of the web are a pair comprising either a positive electrode and a negative electrode, or a negative or a positive electrode and an earthing electrode.

4. The method according to any preceding claim, **characterized** in that the substrate comprising the granular layer is finished by using heat and pressure.

5. The method according to claim 4, **characterized** in that the substrate is finished in a calender.

6. The method according to claim 2, **characterized** in that the particles are carried to the web in a gaseous flow.

7. The method according to claim 1, **characterized** in that the electrostatic forces are created by corona charging electrodes.

8. The method according to claim 1, **characterized** in that the electrostatic forces are created by a system producing triboelectric charges.

9. The method according to claim 1, **characterized** in that the electrostatic forces are created by using both corona charging electrodes and a system producing triboelectric charges.

10. The method according to claim 1, **characterized** in that the planar surface is a counter surface on which the granular layer is applied, the granular layer is finished to form the film, and the film is peeled off from the counter surface.

11. A device for forming a film on a planar surface, **characterized** in that it comprises
- means for charging and applying a powdery film forming material on the planar surface as a granular layer, and
- means for finishing the granular layer.

12. The device according to claim 11, **characterized** in that means for charging and applying the powdery film forming material on the planar surface as a granular layer comprises corona charging electrodes.

13. The device according to claim 11, **characterized** in that means for charging and applying the powdery film forming material on the planar surface as a granular layer comprises a system producing triboelectric charges.

14. The device according to any preceding claim 11 – 13, **characterized** in that means for charging and applying the powdery film forming material on the planar surface as a granular layer comprises a source of a gaseous medium.

15. The device according to any preceding claim 11 – 14, **characterized** in that means for finishing the granular layer comprises a calender with at least one heated roll.

16. A method in rebuilding a converting line comprising means for forming a film on a surface of a sheet-like substrate, **characterized** in that the existing means for forming the film on the surface of the sheet-like substrate are replaced by a device comprising means for charging

and applying a powdery film forming material on the substrate as a granular layer, and means for finishing the granular layer.

17. A multilayer sheet-like product comprising a film layer, **characterized** in that the film layer has been formed by applying a granular layer on the surface of the substrate by using electrostatic forces, and the granular layer has been finished to form the film.

18. The product according to claim 17, **characterized** in that product includes a metal coated layer or a metal layer.

19. The product according to claim 17 or 18, **characterized** in that the oxygen transmission rate of the product is at the most 180 ml/m^2/24 h (23°C, RH 0 %).

20. The product according to any preceding claim 17 – 19, **characterized** in that the water vapour transmission rate of the product is at the most 2,5 g/m^2/24 h.